

Amendments to the Specification:

Please delete paragraph [0008] in the specification.

Please amend paragraph [0013] as follows below:

[0013] Raising the liquid level typically takes place because of an operation at the drain connection. One way to do so is to increase a rate of effluent flow into the inlet above the rate that can pass a piercing in a weir associated with the drain connection, to raise the liquid level in the container until grey water flows over the weir. ~~Another way includes closing a valve body that normally does not occlude the drain connection, to restrict flow through a lower portion of the drain connection to raise the liquid level to a height so that grey water flows over the valve body. In one embodiment closing the valve is achieved by manually pressing on a plunger. Preferably this is followed by restoring the valve to a normal open position when pressing is completed by the force of a spring.~~

Please delete paragraph [0020] and [0021] from the specification.

Please amend paragraph [0022] as follows below:

[0022] Figure [[4]] 2 is a schematic view of one form of outlet port;

Please amend paragraph [0023] as follows below:

[0023] Figure [[5]] 3 is a schematic view of an alternate embodiment of the outlet port;

Please amend paragraph [0024] as follows below:

[0024]Figure 4 is a view of the embodiment of Figure 3 with the valve in the non-discharge position;

Please amend paragraph [0025] as follows below:

[0025]Figure 5 is a schematic view of another embodiment of the outlet port;

Please amend paragraph [0026] as follows below:

[0026]Figure 6 is a view of the embodiment of Figure 5 with the outlet spout in the non-discharge position;

Please amend paragraph [0029] as follows below:

[0029]As seen in Figures 1 and 2, an indoor grease trap 10 is provided as a container 12 having a bottom [[70]], a top [[72]], two sidewalls [[74]] and [[76]], an input end [[78]] and a discharge end [[80]]. An inlet 14 at the input end [[78]] receives effluent from a kitchen sink or similar source of effluent containing primarily water and oil/grease. The system can also be used with other sources of effluent that have a heavier and a lighter component to separate the lighter component from heavier component to be passed downstream. The container is shown as a right parallelepiped, but other suitable shapes can be used.

Please amend paragraph [0030] as follows below:

[0030]At the discharge end ~~[[80]]~~ of the container 12 ~~[[is]]~~ an outlet 18 ~~provided with a valve 20 and~~ connected to a sewer line 32. The outlet is located below the top ~~[[72]]~~ and above the bottom ~~[[70]]~~ of the container 12. As a drain, it defines the static water level in the container 12. Just upstream of the outlet 18 within the container 12 is a discharge baffle 24 which extends downwardly from at least as high as the highest expected liquid level, to a point in a lower portion of the container 12. Upstream of the outlet baffle 24 is an inlet baffle 22 of similar construction.

Please amend paragraph [0032] as follows below:

[0032]Preferably, the container 12 is provided with fittings 26 ~~and 30~~ on opposite sidewalls ~~76 and 74~~, respectively. In the embodiment shown in Figure 1, the fitting 26 has been provided with an outlet ~~[[28]]~~, while the other fitting ~~[[30]]~~ remains unused.

Please amend paragraph [0033] as follows below:

[0033]By providing fittings on both sides, the container 12 can be equipped to allow the installation of the apparatus regardless of whether flow is to be from the right to left or from the left to the right, assuming one sidewall of the container will be positioned against a wall or other inaccessible location. The bottom of the outlet 18 defines a static water level in the container 12 and the fittings ~~26 and 30~~ are at identical heights, above the static water level height.

Please delete paragraph [0034] from the specification.

Please amend paragraph [0035] as follows below:

[0035]~~Another~~ A means of raising the liquid level is seen in Figure ~~[[3]]~~ 1. The liquid level varies between high and low levels by virtue of a pierced weir 40 extending across the outlet 18. In the embodiment shown in Figure ~~[[3]]~~ 1, a hole 42 in the lower portion of the weir allows low flows to pass downstream. To drain the oil/grease from this embodiment, a flow is discharged into the container through the inlet 14 at a higher rate than can pass the hole 42, causing the liquid level to rise to the height of the weir 40 at which point the grey water discharges readily over the weir 40 and maintains the new liquid level at the level for drainage through the grease discharge port 26.

Please amend paragraph [0036] as follows below:

[0036]In operation, the indoor grease trap of Figure ~~[[3]]~~ 1 receives an effluent flow from the attached sink. The sink may have a low flow rate, depending on the nature of the use to which it is put. However, in a typical kitchen sink, especially for commercial kitchens, a sink full of water used to wash dishes is typically drained at one time, one or more times a day, causing a large flow of water and accompanying oil/grease and solids. The fluid mixture comprising a heavier liquid and a lighter liquid flows into the container 12, where the flow passes under baffle 22 to the volume having the discharge port. There, the lighter liquid rises to the top of the fluid column by gravity. During low flows heavier water passes under the baffle 24 and hydrostatic pressure causes it to flow out of the outlet 18. During periods of high flow the combined height of the water and oil/grease fluids rises because the inflow rate exceeds the rate of drainage through the piercing 42 in the weir 40. The oil/grease, which is at the top of the fluid mixture, continues to rise until it flows out of the port, into the oil storage vessel.

Please amend paragraph [0040] as follows below:

[0040] Various options for the port configuration are shown in Figures **[[4]] 2** through **[[6A]] 7**.

Please amend paragraph [0041] as follows below:

[0041] Figure **[[4]] 2** shows an alternate embodiment of the discharge port with a ball valve 40 connected to the fitting 26. The ball valve 40 can be open and closed by rotating the handle 42.

Please amend paragraph [0042] as follows below:

[0042] Figure **[[5]] 3** shows an alternate embodiment of the discharge port having a rotatable fitting 44 with a discharge spout 46. When the spout 46 is in the lower position shown in Figure 5, grease can flow out. When it is in the position shown in Figure **[[5A]] 4**, the opening of the top of the spout 46 is above the liquid level intermittently obtained.

Please amend paragraph [0043] as follows below:

[0043] Figure **[[6]] 5** shows another embodiment of the discharge outlet in the form of a spout 50 having a corrugated portion 48. In the view shown in Figure **[[6]] 5**, the spout 50 is bent downwardly for discharge. **[[and]]** In the view shown in Figure **[[5A]] 6**, it is bent upwardly to a position above the highest expected liquid level.

Please amend paragraph [0045] as follows below:

[0045]The embodiment of Figure 8 uses a spout 70 with two 90° bends. This allows the spout to create its own weir when the spout is rotated 90° to dispense grease. The spout 70 has an outlet end 72 and an inlet end 74. Each of the inlet and outlet can be the transverse opening on a respective pipe section formed at 90° to a transport pipe section 76 pivotally mounted in the container sidewall. As seen in Figure 8, the outlet end 72 is above the section 76, which is about on the same plane as the inlet 74. The liquid does not flow up and out of the outlet 72 in this position because even the elevated water level is below the outlet 72. However, pivoting the spout 70 counter-clockwise from the position shown by 90° to 180° lowers the outlet 72 below the elevated water level and raises the inlet end 74 to be above the static water level and below the top of the oil/grease when elevated. ~~After rotating the spout, the valve plunger 38 is depressed with water running into the container to raise the grease to the raised level of the inlet 74. Grease is dispensed with little or no water. As soon as water is noticed in the outflow, the valve plunger 38 is released, immediately stopping the flow from the spout 70.~~ If desired, a stop can be located to prevent clockwise rotation of spout 70 past the position shown in Figure 8. Of course, the sense of the spout directions can be reversed.